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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/690,213	10/17/2000	Malik Mamdani		2169
7590	05/12/2006		EXAMINER	
THOMAS F. BERGERT, ESQUIRE WILLIAMS MULLEN 8270 GREENSBORO DRIVE SUITE 700 MCLEAN, VA 22102			IQBAL, KHAWAR	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2617	
			DATE MAILED: 05/12/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/690,213	MAMDANI ET AL.	
	Examiner Khawar Iqbal	Art Unit 2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 March 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-3,5-45 and 47-49 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-3,5-45 and 47-49 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____.
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____.	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Reassignment Affecting Application Location

The Art Unit location of your application in the USPTO has changed. To aid in correlating any papers for this application, all further correspondence regarding this application should be directed to Art Unit 2617.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3,5-25,30,34-44,47 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hymel et al (WO 00/03328) and further in view of Cornateanu (20030163373).

3. Regarding claim 1 Hymel et al teaches a method for facilitating a wireless transaction (figs. 2,3,7 and 10) comprising:

receiving, by a wireless communication device, a first transaction code representative of the transaction request (user's SCR receiving and stores information about the user, and that information is displayed in bar code format, redeemed coupon to learn demographic information) (page 2, lines 1-9, page 3, lines 33-36, page 4, lines 19-20, page 10, lines 14-19); and

displaying the first transaction code on a visual display of the wireless communication device (page 4, lines 3-5, see above); and

optically scanning the first transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device so as to trigger at least a physical fulfillment event (page 9, line 32-page 10, line 3, page 11, lines 14-20). Hymel et al teaches user information is stored in the selective call receiver. A coupon is displayed on the selective call receiver, in a barcode format such that the coupon can be read and redeemed at a point of sale. The user information is updated in the selective call receiver so as to reflect the use of the receiver and the redemption of the coupon. Hymel et al does not specifically teach permitting personal bodily entry into or through the physical structure.

In an analogous art, Cornateanu teaches permitting personal bodily entry into or through the physical structure (para. # 0076-0081). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Hymel et al by specifically adding permitting personal bodily entry into or through the physical structure it for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of communication system and providing demographic information and to redeem code for users of selective call receiver as taught by Cornateanu.

Regarding claim 30 Hymel et al teaches a system for facilitating a wireless transaction (figs. 3,7,10), comprising:

a wireless communication device capable of (fig.1, fig. 7, device 10, fig. 10, device 10):

receiving a transaction code (page 3, lines 33-36, page 4, lines 19-20); and
displaying the transaction code on a visual display of the wireless communication device (page 4, lines 5-10); and

a transaction apparatus capable of: receiving a request to transact for a particular product from a transaction requester (page 2, lines 1-9, page 4, lines 19-20, page 12, line 33-page 13, line 5, page 13 lines 29-37, page 14, line 3-37);

verifying an identity of the transaction requester, communicating a transaction code to the wireless communication device base on the request to transact (page. 4, lines 5-15,page 6, lines 11-15, see above); and

optically scanning the transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device at a non-point of sale location (scanner 132, fig. 7) so as to trigger at least a physical or information fulfillment event, said fulfillment event (page 9, line 32-page 10, line 3, page 11, lines 14-20). Hymel et al teaches user information is stored in the selective call receiver. A coupon is displayed on the selective call receiver, in a barcode format such that the coupon can be read and redeemed at a point of sale. The user information is updated in the selective call receiver so as to reflect the use of the receiver and the redemption of the coupon. Hymel et al does not specifically teach permitting personal bodily entry into or through the physical structure.

In an analogous art, Cornateanu teaches permitting personal bodily entry into or through the physical structure (para. # 0076-0081). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Hymel et al by specifically adding permitting personal bodily entry into or through the physical structure it for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of communication system and providing demographic information and to redeem code for users of selective call receiver as taught by Cornateanu.

As to claim 47 it is considered the claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 1.

As to claim 48 it is considered the claim is rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 30.

Regarding claim 2 Hymel et al teaches wherein receiving the first transaction code includes receiving a first optically scannable transaction code (page 4, lines 5-15, page 6, lines 11-15, fig.2, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 3 Hymel et al teaches wherein receiving the first optically scannable transaction code includes receiving a first transaction barcode (page 4, lines 3-15, page 6, lines 11-15 fig.2, 3, see claim 1).

Regarding claim 5 Hymel et al teaches communicating the first transaction code from a transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device (page 4 lines 3-5, see claim 1).

Regarding claims 6-8 Hymel et al teaches wherein communicating the first transaction code includes communicating the first transaction code directly from the transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device (page 6, lines 11-36).

Regarding claim 9 Hymel et al teaches further comprising: verifying the first transaction code in response to scanning the transaction code (page 10, lines 1-20).

Regarding claim 10 Hymel et al teaches wherein verifying the first transaction code includes communicating a decoded representation of the first transaction code from a transaction fulfillment system of a transaction apparatus to a transaction management system of the transaction apparatus (page 10, lines 16-25).

Regarding claim 11 Hymel et al teaches receiving, by the wireless communication device, a second transaction code after verifying the first transaction code (page 7, lines 7-32, page 8, line 26, page 9, line 10).

Regarding claim 12 Hymel et al teaches wherein receiving the second transaction code includes receiving a second optically scannable transaction code (page 8, line 26, page 9, line 10 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 13 Hymel et al teaches wherein receiving the second optically scannable transaction code includes receiving a second transaction barcode (page 7, lines 7-32, page 8, line 26, page 9, line 10).

Regarding claim 14 Hymel et al teaches communicating the second transaction code from a transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device (page 8, line 26, page 9, line 10, page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 15 Hymel et al teaches communicating the second transaction code includes communicating the second transaction code directly from the transaction apparatus to the wireless device (page 8, line 26, page 9, line 10, page 7, lines 7-32)

Regarding claim 16 Hymel et al teaches wherein communicating the second transaction code directly from the transaction apparatus includes communicating the second transaction code from a radio transceiver of the transaction apparatus to a radio transceiver of the wireless communication device (page 7, lines 7-32, page 8, line 26, page 8, line 10).

Regarding claim 17 Hymel et al teaches wherein communicating the second transaction code from the radio transceiver of the transaction apparatus includes

communicating the second transaction code from a transaction fulfillment system of the transaction apparatus (page 8, line 26, page 8, line 10, page 12, lines 1-12 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 18 Hymel et al teaches, further comprising: optically scanning the second transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device; verifying the second transaction code; and receiving, by the wireless communication device, a transaction fulfillment message (page 8, line 26, page 8, line 10, page 12, lines 1-12 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 19 Hymel et al teaches further comprising: communicating the transaction fulfillment message from a transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device (page 12, lines 1-12 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 20 Hymel et al teaches where communicating the transaction fulfillment message includes communicating the transaction fulfillment message directly from the transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device (page 12, lines 1-12 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 21 Hymel et al teaches wherein communicating the transaction fulfillment message directly from the transaction apparatus includes communicating the transaction fulfillment message from a radio transceiver of the transaction apparatus to a radio transceiver of the wireless communication device (page 12, lines 1-12 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 22 Hymel et al teaches wherein communicating the transaction fulfillment message from the radio transceiver of the transaction apparatus includes

communicating the transaction fulfillment message from a transaction fulfillment system of the transaction apparatus (page 12, lines 1-12 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claim 23 Hymel et al teaches wherein verifying the second transaction code includes communicating a decoded representation of the second transaction code from a transaction fulfillment system of a transaction apparatus to a transaction management system of the transaction apparatus (page 12, lines 1-12 page 7, lines 7-32).

Regarding claims 24,25 Hymel et al teaches receiving, at a transaction apparatus, a transaction request from a transaction requester; verifying an identity of the transaction requester, and communicating the first transaction code from the transaction apparatus to the wireless communication device after verifying the identity of the transaction requester and wherein receiving the transaction request includes receiving the transaction request from the wireless communication device of the transaction requester (page 7, line 30-page 8, line 9, page 10, lines 5-13 and 20-25).

Regarding claims 34-39 and 49 Hymel et al teaches wherein the transaction apparatus is coupled to a telecommunication network system for enabling communication with the wireless communication device (fig. 7, 10), wherein the transaction apparatus is coupled to a telecommunication network system for enabling communication with the wireless communication device and wherein the transaction apparatus is coupled to the telecommunication network through a computer network system (page 6, lines 23-36, page 12, line 33-page 13, line 5, page 13 lines 29-37, page 14, line 3-37).

Regarding claims 40-44 Hymel et al teaches wherein the transaction apparatus includes a code scanning device for optically scanning the transaction code, wherein the code scanning device includes a bar code reader and wherein the transaction apparatus and the wireless communication device each include a radio transceiver for enabling, communication directly between the wireless communication device and the transaction apparatus (page 9 line 32-page 10, line 25, see above).

Claims 26-29,31-33 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ulvinen et al (6393305) and further in view of Hymel et al (WO 00/03328) and Cornateanu (20030163373).

Regarding claims 26-29,31-33 and 45 Ulvinen et al teaches a method for facilitating a wireless transaction, comprising (abstract, fig. 3):

communicating a transaction request from a wireless communication device to a transaction apparatus (col.4, lines 55-67);

communicating a spoken authentication code from the wireless communication device to the transaction apparatus (col.2, lines 31-44);

authenticating the spoken authentication code (abstract); receiving, by the wireless communication device (col. 6, lines 38-47), a transaction code after authenticating the spoken authentication code (col.5, lines 1-28, fig. 3). Ulvinen et al does not specifically teach displaying the transaction code on a visual display of the wireless communication device; and optically scanning the transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device.

In an analogous art, Hymel et al teaches displaying the transaction code on a visual display of the wireless communication device (page 14, lines 3-37, page 2, lines 1-9, page 4, lines 19-20); and optically scanning the transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device so as to trigger at least a physical fulfillment event, said fulfillment event (page 9, line 32-page 10, line 3, page 11, lines 14-20). The user information is displayed on the selective call receiver such that it can be read. The barcode is received by the selective call receiver in the form of a transmitted message. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Ulvinen et al by specifically adding a code display on the wireless device and optically scanned it for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of communication system and providing demographic information and to redeem code for users of selective call receiver as taught by Hymel et al. Hymel et al and Ulvinen et al do not specifically teach permitting personal bodily entry into or through the physical structure.

In an analogous art, Cornateanu teaches permitting personal bodily entry into or through the physical structure (para. # 0076-0081). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Hymel et al by specifically adding permitting personal bodily entry into or through the physical structure it for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of communication system and providing demographic information and to redeem code for users of selective call receiver as taught by Cornateanu.

4. Claims 1,30, 47 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ferber et al (20020004746) and further in view of Cornateanu (20030163373).

5. Regarding claims 1,30, 47 and 48 Ferber et al teaches a method for facilitating a wireless transaction (figs. 1-5) comprising:

receiving, by a wireless communication device, a first transaction code representative of the transaction request (para. # 0008-0010, 0021,0023,0028-0030); and

displaying the first transaction code on a visual display of the wireless communication device (para. # 0008-0010, 0021,0023,0028-0030); and

optically scanning the first transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device so as to trigger at least a physical fulfillment event (para. # 0008-0010, 0021,0023,0028-0030). Ferber et al teaches a user identification information is determined and an electronic code is requested from a processor, based on user information. A profile of user is determined and one electronic code is selected based on profile of the user. A redeemable representation of the electronic code is displayed on user device. Ferber et al does not specifically teach permitting personal bodily entry into or through the physical structure.

In an analogous art, Cornateanu teaches permitting personal bodily entry into or through the physical structure (para. # 0076-0081). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Ferber et al by specifically adding permitting personal bodily entry into or

through the physical structure it for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of communication system and providing demographic information and to redeem code for users of selective call receiver as taught by Cornateanu.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1,30, 47 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Cornateanu (20030163373).

Regarding claims 1,30, 47 and 48 Cornateanu teaches a method for facilitating a wireless transaction (figs. 1-5) comprising:

receiving a wireless transaction request from a transaction requester seeking personal bodily entry into or through a physical structure using a wireless communications device (para. # 0044, 0076-0081);

receiving, by a wireless communication device, a first transaction code representative of the transaction request (para. # 0044, 0076-0081); and

displaying the first transaction code on a visual display of the wireless communication device (para. # 0044, 0076-0081); and

optically scanning the first transaction code from the visual display of the wireless communication device so as to trigger at least a physical fulfillment event permitting personal bodily entry into or through the physical structure (para. # 0044, 0076-0081).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-3,5-45,47-49 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

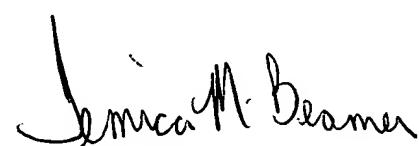
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khawar Iqbal whose telephone number is 571-272-7909.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph H. Feild can be reached on (571) 272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Khawar Iqbal



Temica M. Beamer
TEMICA BEAMER
PRIMARY EXAMINER